A NEW COMBINATION IN TECTARIA.—The name *Tectaria irrigua* has been in use for many years, although its source, *Aspidium irriguum* Presl, is a later homonym. The earliest valid name for the species is *Microsorium trifidum* Fée. This necessitates the following new combination:

Tectaria trifida (Fée) M. G. Price, comb. nov.

Microsorium trifidum Fée, Gen. Fil. 269. 1852, basionym.
Aspidium irriguum J. Smith ex Presl, Epim. Bot. 62. 1851, *non* Smith, 1810.
Nephrodium irriguum (Presl) Baker, Syn. Fil. 297. 1867.
Dryopteris irrigua (Presl) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2:** 813. 1891.
Tectaria irrigua (Presl) Copel. Philip. J. Sci. **2C:** 413. 1907; Fern Fl. Philip. **2:** 308. 1960.
Aspidium lamaoense Copel. in Perk. Fragm. Fl. Philip. **3:** 176. 1905.
Dictyopteris lamaoensis (Copel.) v.A.v.R. Mal. Ferns 517. 1909.

The type of *A. irriguum* Presl is *Cuming 31* collected in Luzon. Fée cited the same collection with *M. trifidum*, and I hereby designate the Cuming specimen as lectotype. Some of Cuming's numbers contained mixtures, and this is also possible with no. *31*, for Hooker (Sp. Fil. **5:** 86. 1863) cited it as *Polypodium menisciicarpon,* which is now understood to be a synonym of *Tectaria siifolia* (Willd.) Copel. But even if Hooker were correct in regard to his own specimen, Fée's diagnosis is more appropriate to what has been called *T. irrigua*, and I have no qualms about accepting his name. Holttum (Nov. Bot. Inst. Bot. Univ. Carolin. Prag. **1968:** 28. 1969) reported that specimens at Kew (where Hooker's herbarium is housed) of *Cuming 31* agree with Presl's type of *A. irriguum.*

T. trifida is always found at low elevations anchored to boulders in stream beds within the flood zone. It occurs with certainty in only Luzon and Samar, Philippines.

Closely related are two species described from Sarawak specimens, *T. lobbii* (Hook.) Copel. and *T. subdigitata* (Baker) Copel. Both differ from *T. trifida* by large, firm, persistent indusia and longer, narrower pinnae. Furthermore, *T. lobbii* is more deeply divided and has the main veins more oblique than *T. trifida.* In the event that any of these taxa are combined at the species level, Fée's name is the earliest.—*M. G. Price, Dept. of Botany, U. P. at Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines.*